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ARTICLES ET MONOGRAPHIES

PERIODIC ARTICLES AND PUBLICATIONS / ARTÍCULOS Y PUBLICACIÓNES

ARTICLES ET MONOGRAPHIES

Periodic articles and publications / Artículos y publicaciónes

GOUVERNANCE ET INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL

Governance and general interest / Gobernanza y interés general

Evolution in Board Chair–CEO Relationships. A Negotiated Order Perspective

Chris Cornforth and Rob Macmillan. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 45, issue 5, pages 949–970, October 2016.

http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0899764015622705

> *Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "The relationship between chairs and chief executive officers (CEOs) has been largely neglected in research on nonprofit governance. Yet, a growing body of research on corporate governance in the private and public sectors suggests that this relationship is crucial both to the effective functioning of the board and the leadership of the organization. Much of the research on chair–CEO relationships has used cross-sectional research designs ignoring the fact that these relationships will evolve over time. This article responds to some of these challenges. It presents the results from longitudinal research examining the relationship between the chair and chief executive in a nonprofit organization. It shows how this relationship is "negotiated" and develops over time in response to contextual changes."

Governance, Legitimacy, and Stakeholder Balance: Lessons from Fairtrade International

Elizabeth A. Bennett. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 12, issue 3, pages 322-346, December 2016

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/SEJ-08-2016-0038

> *Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "This paper aims to explain why Fairtrade International (FI), an organization committed to empowering the producers of Fairtrade certified products, at times (paradoxically), excluded them from its highest bodies of governance. A within-case study of Fairtrade's inclusive and exclusive reforms over 25 years, along with insights from the social enterprise, hybrid governance and political sociology literatures, is used to generate several propositions about how voluntary sustainability standards-setting organizations (VSSSOs) engage stakeholders – especially producers – in governance. This study uses process-tracing methodology, which focuses on the sequential, intervening processes that link potentially important variables within a single case. It draws on data from over 100 interviews and nearly 6,000 archival documents collected from FI and its member Max Havelaar Netherlands. Causal process observations were extracted from the documents and compiled to create a 68,000-word chronological narrative used to evaluate six potential explanations of Fairtrade's governance reforms: legitimacy, resources, identity, oligarchic tendency, leadership and producer mobilization. This study finds that Fairtrade's inclusion/exclusion of producers reflected its desire to increase its moral legitimacy among external actors and understanding of how to signal legitimacy. The discussion proposes that VSSSOs, especially in times of heightened competition, leverage their comparative advantages to differentiate themselves from other organizations. In cases (like FI) in which the advantage is legitimacy, changing notions of legitimacy may have a destabilizing effect on governance. This evidence-based account of FI's governance decisions should help resolve some debates about the nature of FI's relationship with producer groups. The broader propositions offer guidance for future cross-case research aiming to explain VSSSOs' governance structure and hybrid governance, more generally. Because FI includes producers in governance to a much greater extent than most VSSSOs, it is an important case."

The Government of Possible Social and Solidary Economy, Subject and Power

Presta, S. Revista Mexicana de Ciencias Politicas y Sociales, volume 61, issue 227, pages 325-348, May 2016.

https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84995912114&origin=SingleRecordEmailAlert&dgcid=&txGid=6385ED56F77C01796B9EC952691F0C90.wsnAw8kcdt7IPYLO0V48gA%3a1

> *Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "The changes in the socio-economic processes in recent decades have increased various initiatives within the social and solidary economy that open up new problematic areas regarding to the naturalization forms present in the "new social issue": the emphasis on feelings and human passions and changes in power relations. Our hypothesis lies in the transformation of the forms of workforce government pointing to the government of the potential of social relations, which we will call the government of

possible. “Social” is constituted as an area to build new local relationships in an environment governed by inequality and competition. Our fieldwork in an initiative framed in the social economy, allow us to build some theoretical and philosophical critical reflections in relation to the changes in the forms of workforce government. In this sense, we will analyze some background on the idea of “desire” from the philosophy of Spinoza, and resignifications in the Theory of Human Action, by von Mises, in the context of neoliberal rationality of government.”

MODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE FINANCEMENT

Modes of development and financing / Modos de desarollo y de financiamiento

Disentangling the Financial Vulnerability of Nonprofits

Pablo de Andres-Alonso, Inigo Garcia-Rodriguez and M. Elena Romero-Merino. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 27, issue 6, pages, 2539–2560, December 2016.

http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9764-6?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “This research analyzes the concept of financial vulnerability of nonprofits in depth. We review the definitions given by the prior literature, concluding that none of them is complete. We propose a definition in which financial vulnerability consists of three dimensions: operational (variation of net assets over time), leverage (relationship between total assets and debt), and liquidity (ratio of current assets to short-term debt). We use a sample of 212 Non-Governmental Development Organizations (NGDOs) from the United Kingdom to analyze these measures, observing a limited number of nonprofits simultaneously classified as vulnerable find that 6 % of the sample is highly financially vulnerable according to the three dimensions, and a high proportion (18 %) of nonprofits is simultaneously vulnerable in leverage and liquidity dimensions. Finally, we compare the obtained results using traditional variables and those derived from our model.”

Co-operative Working in Aged Care: The Cooperative for Healthy Ageing Research and Teaching Project

Maggie Jamieson, Laurie Grealish. Australasian Journal on Ageing, volume 35, issue 3, pages 1440-6381, September 2016.

http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bsc/aja/2016/00000035/00000003/art00005

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The objective of this study was to describe the partnership mechanisms that supported teaching and research in aged care, in one of the 16 funded projects under the auspices of the Teaching and Research in Aged Care Service project. Located in ACT and southern NSW, the Co-operative for Healthy Ageing Research and Teaching (CHART) was comprised of eleven partners from the residential care sector, higher education, and hospital and non-government sectors.”

Social Venture Creation and the Influence of Commercial Ventures

Habib Kachlami. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 12, issue 3, pages 347-367, December 2016.

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-02-2016-0006

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: “The purpose of this paper is to understand how social and commercial ventures interact with each other. It investigates how the entry, exit and prevalence of commercial ventures in a given region can influence the creation of social ventures. Market failure theory has been used as a framework for analysing the interaction between social and commercial ventures. The results of the theoretical analysis were further empirically examined using a large-scale database covering all 290 municipalities in Sweden from 1990 to 2014 and applying the panel-corrected standard errors method. The results of this study, in general, reveal a competition between social and commercial ventures. Its specific results, however, are related to influences that the entry, exit and prevalence of commercial ventures can have on the creation of social ventures. The study’s results reveal that while the entry and prevalence of commercial ventures in a region negatively influence the creation of social ventures, commercial ventures’ exits have a positive influence. Within social entrepreneurship literature, this is the first study that empirically investigates the influence of commercial ventures’ entry and exit on social venture creation and the second study to investigate the influence of commercial ventures’ prevalence on social venture creation. It is also the first of such studies in the Swedish context. The study is also unique due to the large-scale database it uses.”

Funding and Financial Regulation for Third Sector Broadcasters: What Can Be Learned From the Australian and Canadian Experiences?
Fernando Méndez Powell. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 27, issue 6, pages 2595–2616, December 2016.
http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9695-2?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The article takes an in-depth look at the experiences Australia and Canada have had dealing with issues related to the funding and financial regulation of the third or 'private, non-profit' sector of broadcasting. Through the analysis of these experiences, recommendations are extracted aimed at providing policy makers and stakeholders from other jurisdictions guidance regarding how to deal with these issues."

ÉVALUATION

Evaluation methods / Métodos de evaluación

Understanding Nonprofit Financial Health. Exploring the Effects of Organizational and Environmental Variables
Christopher R. Prentice. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 45, issue 5, pages 888–909, December 2016.
http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0899764015601243

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Using Internal Revenue Service Form 990 information for all filing 501(c)(3) organizations from 1998 to 2003, this article explores the organizational and environmental factors that affect nonprofit financial health in two subsectors—human services and higher education. The results yield three noteworthy findings. First, theory and empirical data converge when four commonly used financial indicators are combined to form a single financial health construct. Second, accounting measures and revenue variables are not as clearly related to financial health as the literature suggests. Third, environmental variables including macroeconomic factors (gross domestic product and state product), community factors (median household income), as well as a nonprofit's financial prominence in their policy area (revenue share) are strong predictors of nonprofit financial health. This research contributes to the literature in several ways, most notably by incorporating a more open-systems approach to the study of nonprofit financial health with the inclusion of several environmental variables."

Exploring the Nexus of Nonprofit Financial Stability and Financial Growth
Grace L. Chikoto-Schultz and Daniel Gordon Neely. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 27, issue 6, pages 2561–2575, December 2016.
http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9786-0

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Taking a unified approach to studying nonprofit financial health, this research tackles a key question that has remained unexplored in the literature: "What lies at the intersection of the two key dimensions of financial health–*financial stability* and *financial growth*?" Specifically, we identify and compare nonprofits that exhibit high levels of financial stability and growth *(high financially performing)* to those that exhibit low levels *(low financially performing)*? Overall, we find that high financial performers (HFPs) tend to be older and larger organizations (in terms of unrestricted net assets and total revenue). HFPs are also more likely to report capital assets, and report high levels of compensation. Finally, HFPs tend to contain their overhead spending by exercising efficiency by investing in talented officers (paying more than the rest), but limiting the share of officer compensation, administrative, and fundraising expenses, as a percentage of total expenses. The results of the study should be informative to stakeholders attempting to understand the profile of an organization that is successfully able to achieve both capacity growth and financial stability."

GESTION

Management / Gestión

Measuring Changes in Farmers' Attitudes to Agricultural Cooperatives: Evidence from Swedish Agriculture 1993–2013

Karin Hakeliusand Helena Hansson. Agribusiness, volume 32, issue 4, pages 531-546, November 2016.

http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/agr/2016/00000032/00000004/art00007

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This study assessed changes in farmers' attitudes to agricultural cooperatives by developing a behavioral framework based in psychological and psychometric theory for measuring attitude change. The assessment focused on a unique dataset that allowed attitude coverage and strength of evaluation derived from data collected in 1993 and in 2013 to be evaluated. Explorative factor analytical methods revealed the attitude construct to be two-dimensional in both datasets, covering the domains named "Commitment" and "Trust" in both cases. Thus, the coverage of the attitude construct seemed unchanged. However, the strength of evaluation of both attitude dimensions was significantly increased. These findings have clear policy implications for agricultural cooperatives, since understanding the nature of changes in attitudes to these organizations is important for their successful development."

What Motivates Employees to Engage in the Social Economy Sector? A Case Study of Greek Cooperative Enterprises

Despina Sdrali, Maria Goussia-Rizou, Panagiota Giannouli and Konstantinos Makris. International Journal of Social Economics, volume 43, issue 12, pages 1334-1350, December 2016.

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/IJSE-10-2014-0212

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "*Social economy employees focus on personal fulfillment and social good rather than economic gains. They prefer to work in a sector that promotes satisfaction and makes them feel worthy. The purpose of this paper is to investigate employees' motivations to engage in the social economy sector, especially in a period of financial downturn in Greece. Furthermore, the impact of specific demographic characteristics on employees' work motivation is examined. The research participants included 200 employees of worker cooperatives and social cooperative enterprises. A survey was conducted by collecting primary data and using a close-ended type questionnaire. According to the findings, intrinsic forces motivate the employees to a greater extent toward social economy sector than economic ones. However, the replacement of the profit motivation from the main concern, it does not mean that the employees are not interested in financials. The survey also indicated that the most important barrier for starting to work in the social economy sector is the difficulty in finding partners. Finally, the findings showed that demographic characteristics partially influence work motivations of Greek employees on the social economy sector. The results of this study may interest employers in finding new ways to motivate employees toward social economy sector under economic crisis conditions."

Meaning or Money? Non-profit Employee Satisfaction

Melinda Weisberg and Eric Dent. Voluntary Sector Review, volume 7, issue 3, pages 2040-8056, November 2016.

http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/tpp/vsr/2016/00000007/00000003/art00004

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Employees choosing careers with community-based non-profit human services organisations engaged in meeting human needs expecting intrinsic satisfaction often find that the same care and commitment espoused in mission statements are not reflected internally as a commitment to employee satisfaction. These frontline workers are at risk of becoming disillusioned by increasing demands for compliance, internal and external disparities in salaries, unpaid work hours and difficulties in achieving outcomes. Using Herzberg's two-factor theory as a framework, this article incorporates a systematic review of literature per the discipline of evidence-based research to examine the potential of applying non-monetary satisfiers to invigorate the human services workforce. The article, which includes recommendations for management, focuses on the environment for frontline workers and includes creating a flexible workplace as well as implementing best practices for intentionally engaging employees in decision making and problem solving. The article has global relevance for staff retention and job satisfaction issues."

Nonprofit Brand Heritage: Its Ability to Influence Volunteer Retention, Engagement, and Satisfaction
Ross Curran, Babak Taheri, Robert MacIntosh and Kevin O'Gorman. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 45, issue 6, pages 1234–1257, December 2016.
http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0899764016633532?etoc=

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "*Volunteer organizations operate in a challenging environment and their management practices toward volunteers have become increasingly influenced by the private sector. This case study explores the impact of brand heritage on the experience of volunteering in such managed environments. We use data from the U.K. Scouts to show that brand heritage has a positive bearing on the level of engagement volunteers experience and on their reported attitude to the way(s) in which they are managed within the volunteer organization. We then use these findings to establish the salience of brand heritage to both long established and recently formed organizations, extending current volunteer management theory; consequently, we suggest volunteer managers utilize the power of brand heritage through unlocking its ability to retain engaged and satisfied volunteers."

The Relationship Between Disclosure and Household Donations to Nonprofit Organizations in Australia
Debbie Haski-Leventhal and Christine Foot. Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly, volume 45, issue 5, pages 992- 1012, October 2016.http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0899764016628673

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "*Based on the signaling theory and its application in nonprofit organizations, this study examines the relationship between disclosure in nonprofits and ability to attract household donations. Based on 50 random Australian nonprofits, scores were assigned for fiduciary, financial, performance, and total disclosure. A significant correlation was observed between the extent of total household donations received and a change in marketing and fundraising spend. However, there was no significant relationship identified between total household donations and disclosure. As disclosure does not seem to be rewarded by household donors, this article discusses the potential for a national educational campaign to inform donors of the increasing accessibility of this type of information, the benefits of utilizing this type of information, and how best to use it."

Resisting Hybridity in Community-Based Third Sector Organisations in Aotearoa New Zealand
Jenny Aimers and Peter Walker. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 27, issue 6, pages 2666–2684, December 2016.
http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9776-2?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "*The influence of the state policy agenda though a neo-liberal contracted funding environment is redefining the boundaries of the third sector through a process of hybridisation. Hybridised organisations adapt to possess characteristics and logics of multiple sectors (public, private or community). Increasing hybridity within the New Zealand community and voluntary sector has resulted in a perceived dichotomy separating organisations that adapt to these challenges from those that resist. In this paper, we apply a hybridity lens to seven community development organisations, who have predominantly resisted marketisation and alignment with the state policy agenda, to assess the extent of their hybridity and how this has impacted on their place in the community and voluntary sector and access to funding opportunities available from the state."

A Review of Research on Nonprofit Communications from Mission Statements to Annual Reports
Lawrence Souder. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 27, issue 6, pages 2787-2806, December 2016.
http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9699-y

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This study examined how 43 nonprofit leaders across 15 U.S. states make sense of organizational crises in nonprofit contexts, as well as what they think effective leadership is during crises. Findings revealed perceived nonprofit organizational crises emerging from disasters, disruption of mission delivery, internal stakeholder challenges, and unanticipated occurrences, while six major characteristics of effective crisis leadership emerged including being a team player, being strategic, being transparent with stakeholders, being quick to respond, being self-composed, and being prepared. Comparisons to previous empirical investigations of nonprofit leadership and crisis response yielded additional insights into effective crisis leader sensemaking in nonprofit contexts—most notably that nonprofit crisis leaders leverage sensegiving frameworks of instrumental knowledge, normalcy, and dynamic learning. Further analysis demonstrated these diagnostic and prognostic sensegiving activities to be more clearly observed than motivational sensegiving activities across crisis leaders in nonprofit contexts."

Symbiosis Across Institutional Logics in a Social Enterprise

Cæcilie Maibom and Pernille Smith. Social Enterprise Journal, volume 12, issue 3, pages 260-280, December 2016.

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-02-2016-0002

> *Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "*Non-profit organisations are moving from being permeated with social institutional logics to becoming increasingly influenced by market logics. These organisations thereby have to cope with multiple, often conflicting, logics. The existing literature on hybrid organisations has investigated the consequences of multiple logics, focussing in particular on the conflicts and power struggles between the agents of different logics. This paper aims to examine a social enterprise (SE), which in recent years has experienced a shift towards market logics while being firmly grounded in a non-profit social logic. This paper is a qualitative, single-case case study of a SE based on interviews and observations. The paper investigates how this hybrid organisation experienced and responded to an organisational environment marked by multiple institutional logics. Unlike the subjects of many previous studies, the organisation managed to accommodate and assemble the logics in an unproblematic symbiosis. A strong ideological congruence across institutional logics appears to play the main role in spanning the boundaries between institutional logics. Furthermore, organisational structures advocating decentralisation, autonomy and transparency appear to be important facilitators of the integration of diverse logics. This paper contributes to the literature on hybrid organisations and SEs and aids practitioners in such organisations. It suggests that organisational decentralisation, autonomy and transparency facilitate the integration of multiple logics – especially if ideological congruence exists between the actors of different institutional logics. The findings indicate that ideological congruence enhances tolerance towards different approaches and increases the willingness to integrate diverse logics."

Sensegiving, Leadership, and Nonprofit Crises: How Nonprofit Leaders Make and Give Sense to Organizational Crisis

Curt A. Gilstrap, Cristina M. Gilstrap, Kendra Nigel Holderby and Katrina Maria Valera. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 27, issue 6, pages 2787–2806, December 2016.

http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-015-9648-1?no-access=true

> *Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "*This study examined how 43 nonprofit leaders across 15 U.S. states make sense of organizational crises in nonprofit contexts, as well as what they think effective leadership is during crises. Findings revealed perceived nonprofit organizational crises emerging from disasters, disruption of mission delivery, internal stakeholder challenges, and unanticipated occurrences, while six major characteristics of effective crisis leadership emerged including being a team player, being strategic, being transparent with stakeholders, being quick to respond, being self-composed, and being prepared. Comparisons to previous empirical investigations of nonprofit leadership and crisis response yielded additional insights into effective crisis leader sensemaking in nonprofit contexts—most notably that nonprofit crisis leaders leverage sensegiving frameworks of instrumental knowledge, normalcy, and dynamic learning. Further analysis demonstrated these diagnostic and prognostic sensegiving activities to be more clearly observed than motivational sensegiving activities across crisis leaders in nonprofit contexts."

Ideology, Practice, and Process? A Review of the Concept of Managerialism in Civil Society Studies

Johan Hvenmark. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 27, issue 6, pages 2833–2859, December 2016.

http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-015-9605-z?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

> *Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above:* "Managerialism is today a frequently applied concept in studies of how ideas and practices related to corporate management are diffused in society. Some assert that managerialism even is what mostly affects the development of contemporary civil society organizations. It is, however, far from clear how the concept of managerialism is used and defined across interest fields. The main conclusion in the present review, involving 105 peer-reviewed articles in civil society studies published between 1990 and 2014, is that the concept of managerialism is so broadly defined that it runs the risk of losing its analytical powers. To avoid this, the paper argues for a more precise conceptual use and suggests that the concept of managerialism should be applied to denote an ideology, the concept of management to capture managerial practices, and the concept of managerialization to describe an organizational change process."

De la cooperativa agroalimentaria a la "learning netchain". Hacia un planteamiento teorico interorganizativo e interpersonal

Ana María García Pérez, Cándido Roman Cervantes, Marian García Martínez. REVESCO. Revista de Estudios Cooperativos, volume 121, issue 1, Segundo Cuatrimestre 2016

http://pendientedemigracion.ucm.es/info/revesco/DetalleArticulo.php?IdPublicacion=354#.WFlKVk0iypo

*Resumen proveniente del artículo: "*Se propone un planteamiento teórico/conceptual para determinar si las relaciones interorganizativas e interpersonales de la netchain de las cooperativas agroalimentarias evolucionan hacia una *learning netchain*. Las propuestas del trabajo muestran que el mayor grado de asociacionismo y la mayor cooperación/colaboración vertical a lo largo de la cadena están positivamente relacionados con la posición horizontal de la empresa focal más cercana del consumidor final. Esto requiere una planificación y una resolución de problemas de manera conjunta, lo que está positivamente relacionado con el mayor flujo y diversidad de la información/conocimiento obtenido y diseminado a lo largo de la *netchain*. Al mismo tiempo se necesita desarrollar un contexto social en el que fluya la información/conocimiento y las nuevas ideas de manera informal y esto se logra con redes personales y, principalmente, profesionales y con redes internas y, principalmente, externas. Todo esto permitirá una mayor satisfacción de los socios de la cooperativa agroalimentaria y de sus distribuidores y una mayor intensidad en I+D, convirtiéndose la netchain de la cooperativa agroalimentaria, así, en una *learning netchain*."

Sink or Swim: Social Enterprise as a Panacea for Non-profit Organisations?

Sara Calvo and Andres Morales, Journal of International Development, volume 28, issue 7, 1170-1188, October 2016.

http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/jintdev/2016/00000028/00000007/art00010

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "The institutional frameworks and contexts that support social enterprises and the growth of hybrid organisations in Sub-Saharan Africa require more concerted examination. Drawing upon a qualitative study, and examined through a framework of Postcolonial theory, this paper contributes to emerging discussions in this area through an investigation of the transformation of non-profit organisations (NPOs) towards the social enterprise model and exploring the impact of hybridity on the management of these organisations in Tanzania. The study suggests that NPOs mimic social enterprise 'best practices' to secure financial resources and integrate their traditional values into the social enterprise model creating tensions resulting from hybridity."

INNOVATION SOCIALE

Social innovation / Innovación social

Social Innovation and Development Policies: The Case of Land Exchange (Bolsa de Terras)

Bernadete De Lourdes Bittencourt and Luciana Francisco De Abreu Ronconi. Revista de Administracao Publica, volume 50, issue 5, pages 795-817, September-October 2016.

http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?pid=S0034-76122016000500795&script=sci_arttext&tlng=en

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "*Social innovation policies have sparked extensive discussions on the future of European socio-economic development, despite there being very few studies that link them to the question of territorial development. This paper analyzes how social innovation initiatives encourage the development of policies capable of boosting territorial development. The case study, which is based on a qualitative analysis, describes the experience of the Bolsa de Terras (Land Exchange). The Land Exchange was created within the field of social economy in order to make use of abandoned land and was transformed into a national policy in Portugal. The research shows that initiatives of social economy are mechanisms able to generate more sustainable local support systems. They also show that the network structure, based on cooperation, appears to be a key mechanism in fostering social innovation policies."

POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES

Public Policies / Politicas Publicas

The Development of the Social Economy in the Welfare Mix: Political Dynamics Between the State and the Third Sector

Lim Sanghun and Endo Chikako. The Social Science Journal, volume 53, issue 4, Pages 486-494, December 2016.

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0362331916300507

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper explores how social economy organizations (SEOs) position themselves in the welfare mix without being occupied by the state or market, especially in a context where they have not yet taken firm root in society. Focusing on the South Korean case, this paper analyzes the developmental path of the social economy in light of two factors: the degree of state involvement in the social economy, and SEOs' political power. Based on these two factors, we develop four ideal types of the social economy: (1) a quasi-governmental social economy, (2) government–SEO partnership, (3) a marketized social economy, and (4) an autonomous social economy. The Korean case shows a path where politically strong SEOs and a strong interventionist state incubate the social economy. However, it also presents SEOs' struggle to maintain their political influence to develop as an independent sector, without being occupied by the government or market."

CONCEPTS ET DÉFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions / Conceptos y definiciones

Leaving a Social Venture: Social Entrepreneurial Exit among the Maasai in Northern Tanzania

Alexander Tetteh Kwasi Nuer, Miguel Rivera-Santos, Carlos Rufín and Gert Van Dijk. Africa Journal of Management, volume 2, issue 3, pages 281-299, November 2016.

http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23322373.2016.1206805

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "Social Arguing that the exit of social ventures is likely to follow specific patterns, due the uniqueness of a social entrepreneur's goals, the social venture's emphasis on the provision of public goods, and its relationship to stakeholders, we conduct a qualitative analysis of the entrepreneurial exit of a Dutch social venture in Northern Tanzania. Our analysis suggests that the choice of exit and the potential exit routes are indeed specific to social ventures, as the original social goals of the venture influence the decision to exit and its implementation. Specifically, we find that the goal of leaving a sustainable venture after the exit and the preference for the transfer of ownership to local community members was paramount for the social entrepreneur. Our results also highlight the difficulties associated with the unique role of stakeholders in social ventures, due to different perceptions and interests about the meaning and implementation of entrepreneurial exit."

The Role of Institutional and Stakeholder Networks in Shaping Social Enterprise Ecosystems in Europe

Richard Hazenberg , Meanu Bajwa-Patel , Micaela Mazzei , Michael James Roy , Simone Baglioni, Social Enterprise Journal, volume 12, issue 3, pages 302-321, December 2016.

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/SEJ-10-2016-0044

Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "This paper draws upon prior research that built a theoretical framework for the emergence of social enterprise ecosystems based upon the biological evolutionary theory. This paper aims to extend this previous research by practically applying the said theory to the development of stakeholder and institutional networks across Europe. Data from in-depth semi-structured interviews and focus groups were analysed using Constant Comparison Method. Data were generated from discussions with 258 key stakeholders in ten countries across Europe, exploring the historical, political, social, legal and economic factors that influence the patterns of a social enterprise seen in each country. The results identify the emergence of four social enterprise ecosystem types (Statist-macro, Statist-micro, Private-macro and Private-micro). These are used to explain the differences found in each of the ten country's social enterprise ecosystems. The results are discussed in relation to the evolutionary theory in social entrepreneurship and how "genetic" and "epigenetic" factors lead to the divergence of social enterprise ecosystems, and the impact that this has on the stakeholders and institutions that are present within them. A typology of ecosystems is presented, which can be used by policymakers across Europe to understand how best to support their local social economies."

AUTRES

Other / Otros

Économie collaborative et (in)justice sociale

Matthieu de Nanteuil et Marc Zune. Revue Française de Socio-Économie, n° 17 - 2016/2, Novembre 2016.

http://www.cairn.info/article.php?ID_ARTICLE=RFSE_017_0005&WT.mc_id=RFSE_017

Résumé issu du l'URL ci-haut: « La faillite de l'entreprise de coursiers à vélo livrant des repas à domicile, *Take eat easy*, a montré le visage brutal des cessations d'activité dans l'économie dite « collaborative », quand les travailleurs ne bénéficient pas des droits sociaux élémentaires. Dans la plupart des pays où l'entreprise était implantée (France, Angleterre, Espagne), cette cessation d'activité s'est soldée par le non-paiement des prestations réalisées, qu'elles aient été fournies par les restaurateurs ou par les coursiers, mis sur un pied d'égalité face à l'échec économique. Il n'y a qu'en Belgique que, suite à un accord entre l'entreprise et la coopérative de portage salarial Smart, 400 coursiers ont pu obtenir le paiement effectif de leurs salaires en proportion des activités réalisées. La coopérative salarie ses membres par la conversion de leurs prestations (obtenues en tant que « travailleurs autonomes », essentiellement dans le secteur artistique) en rémunérations, respectant la législation sur le salaire minimal et ouvrant les droits à la Sécurité sociale. »

Testing an Economic Model of Nonprofit Growth: Analyzing the Behaviors and Decisions of Nonprofit Organizations, Private Donors, and Governments

You Hyun Kim and Seok Eun Kim. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, volume 27, issue 6, pages 2937–2961, December 2016.

http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11266-016-9709-0?wt_mc=alerts.TOCjournals

*Abstract excerpted from the URL cited above: "*Social This study draws an economic model of the growth of nonprofit organizations by analyzing the behaviors of three major actors—nonprofit organizations, private donors, and governments—in making decisions on the allocation of limited resources for nonprofit services. Since decisions made by each actor affect resource allocation, it is important to understand what drives these decisions. The model was tested using an unbalanced, 463 panel dataset collected from 28 OECD countries over a 23-year period. The results indicated that macro- and micro-economic trends and government policies framed the decision premises of the three major actors, which led them to leverage the supply and demand for goods and services and, in turn, determined how they allocated limited resources for nonprofit services. This result implies that understanding the interdependencies of all sectors of the economy is critical to comprehending the size and development of the nonprofit sector. Effective management of micro-economic policies and macro-economic stability is necessary. More important, however, is understanding how a decision in one part of the economy will have intended and unintended effects on the nonprofit sector."

VARIA

Synthèse sur le changement d'échelle et la maximisation de l'impact des entreprises sociales. Politiques d'entrepreneuriat social

Document publié sous la responsabilité du secrétaire général de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) avec la collaboration Union européenne, 20 pages, 2016.

http://www.oecd.org/fr/cfe/leed/Policy-brief-Scaling-up-social-enterprises-FR.pdf

Résumé issue du l'URL ci-haut : « Les entreprises sociales contribuent à la résolution des principaux problèmes sociaux actuels — notamment la pauvreté, l'exclusion sociale et le chômage — et contribuent à combler les lacunes dans la prestation des services d'intérêt général. Elles favorisent le développement durable et une nouvelle vision de l'entreprise, mettent à profit les atouts locaux et soutiennent la création d'emplois, tout en générant des recettes fiscales et en améliorant l'efficacité des dépenses publiques. Étant donné que les entreprises sociales apportent une valeur qui profite aux communautés locales et à la société dans son ensemble, les décideurs actuels de tout bord ont tout intérêt à maximiser leur impact social (Buckingham et Teasdale, 2013; Borzaga et Galera, 2011; Borzaga et Defourny, 2001; Ashoka/McKinsey, 2012; Social Entrepreneurship Network, 2014; OCDE, 1999). Les entreprises sociales sont pour la plupart concentrées dans des niches — en particulier au niveau local — et ne sont pas réparties de manière homogène, du point de vue géographique (Commission européenne, 2014). Non seulement leur potentiel est loin d'être pleinement réalisé, mais l'évolution rapide et la diversification croissante des besoins sociaux et des préoccupations environnementales appellent à renforcer leur présence. Ainsi, les politiques publiques devraient reconnaître la capacité des entreprises sociales à apporter de la valeur à la communauté et les soutenir prioritairement dans leurs efforts de changement d'échelle. »

Mode d'emploi : la création d'activités d'utilité sociale
Réalisé et publié par l'Avise, avec le soutien de l'État, la Caisse des Dépôts, Régions de France et le Fonds social européen, 28 pages, décembre 2016.
http://www.avise.org/actualites/mode-demploi-la-creation-dactivites-dutilite-sociale?utm_source=Avise+Info%27s&utm_campaign=a845e18f2a-Newsletter+D%C3%A9cembre+2016&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_33d51590df-a845e18f2a-166200809

Résumé issue du l'URL ci-haut : « Ce mode d'emploi propose des clés de compréhension sur l'émergence des activités d'utilité sociale et un premier niveau d'informations pratiques pour favoriser l'accompagnement à la création de projets d'Economie sociale et solidaire (ESS) sur les territoires. Il s'adresse à tous les acteurs publics ou privés impliqués dans le développement économique et social local : collectivités, services de l'état, entreprises, associations, etc. Cette publication aborde notamment : le processus de création dans l'ESS, les spécificités de l'accompagnement des projets ESS, les types de dispositifs d'accompagnement à la création, des exemples d'acteurs de l'accompagnement, un zoom sur l'engagement des régions et des pistes d'action répondant conrètement à la question *"comment favoriser l'accompagnement à l'émergence sur son propre territoire ? ».*

APPELS À CONTRIBUTIONS

Calls for contributions / Convocatorias de artículos

→ ***Business Models, Ecosystems, and Society in the Sharing Economy**. Special issue of Academy of Management Discoveries.* Deadline for submission: **December 31st, 2016**. *(RECALL)*

→ ***Social enterprise for sustainable societies**. 6th EMES International Research Conference on Social Enterprise organized in partnership with the Interdisciplinary Research Center on Work, State and Society (CIRTES, Université catholique de Louvain) and the Social Enterprise Belgian Interuniversity Attraction Pole (IAP)*. July 3rd - 6th, 2017. Université catholique de Louvain (Louvain-la-Neuve), Belgium. Deadline for submission: **January 9th, 2017.** *(RECALL)*

→ ***The Political Organization of Markets: Social Movements, Stakeholders and Non-market Strategy.** Conference convening as part of the 33rd annual colloquium of the European Group of Organization Studies' (EGOS)* - Sub-theme 25. 7th - 8th July, 2017. Copenhagen, Denmark. Deadline for submission: **January 9th, 2017.** *(RECALL)*

→ ***2016 PNP Division Professional Development Workshops at the 77th Annual Meeting of the Academy of Management.** The Public and Nonprofit Division (PNP) encourages creative PDW proposals that relate to the 2017 Conference theme of At the Interface*. August 4th - 5th **, 2017.** Atlanta; Georgia, Deadline for submission: **January 10th, 2017.**

→ ***Nonprofits and the Social Economy: From Far and Wide**. ANSER (Association for Nonprofit and Social Economy Research/ARES (l'Association de recherche sur les organismes sans but lucratif et de l'économie sociale) 2017 Conference*. May 31St - June 2nd, 2017. Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. **Deadline for submission: January 11th, 2017**. *(RECALL)*

→ ***Hybrid organizations: walking at the edge between economic performance and social & environmental impact.** The 1st IESE-LUISS Conference on Responsibility, Sustainability and Social Entrepreneurship.* April 18-19, 2017, Rome, Italy. **Deadline for submission: January 20th, 2017**.

→ ***Histoire de la coopération : expériences et pratiques***. Trois journées d'études organisées par Le centre Georges Chevrier de l'université de Bourgogne organise trois journées d'études autour des pratiques et des expériences des entreprises coopératives. Entre juin 2017 et février 2018, Dijon, Paris. **Date limite de soumission : 28 janvier.** *(RECALL)*

→ ***Organizing for social innovation: tensions and paradoxes of managing social and collective enterprises*.** *Special issue of Management Decision*. Deadline for submission: **January 31st, 2017**. *(RECALL)*

→ ***The changing face of philanthropy? Philanthropy in an era of hybridity and alternative forms of organizing*.** *8th International Conference organized by the European Research Network On Philanthropy.* 13-14 July 2017, Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark. Deadline for submission**: February 17th, 2017.**

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR

Events / Eventos

→ ***Des émergences à la reconnaissance. Trajectoires d'innovation.*** *5e édition du Colloque international du CRISES.* **6 et 7 avril 2017. Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Montréal, Québec, Canada**. *(Rappel)*

→ ***Leadership for Public and Social Value***. *The 2nd PUPOL conference organized by the Open University.* **April 6th-7th, 2017, Open University. Milton Keynes, Royaume-Uni**. *(RECALL)*

→ ***Hybrid organizations: walking at the edge between economic performance and social & environmental impact.*** *The 1st IESE-LUISS Conference on Responsibility, Sustainability and Social Entrepreneurship*. **18-19 avril, 2017. Rome, Italy**. *(RECALL)*

→ ***International Symposium on Social Entrepreneurship 2017***. *Organised by The Asia Centre for Social Entrepreneurship and Philanthropy (ACSEP) at the National University of Singapore Business School ACSEP.* **April 21th, 2017, Singapore.** *(RECALL)*

→ ***IV Conferencia Internacional de Monedas Sociales y Complementarias: Dinero, Conciencia y Valores para el Cambio Social***. *La UOC coorganizará el evento con la Research Association on Monetary Innovation and Community and Complementary Currency Systems (RAMICS), el International Journal of Community Currency Research (IJCCR), el Instituto de la Moneda Social (IMS), la Xarxa d'Economia Solidària (XES) y la Sustainability School*. **Del 10 al 14 de Mayo, 2017, Barcelona,** Spain**.** *(RECALL)*

→ ***2nd International Symposium on Accounting and Reporting: Co-operative Socio-economic Transformation***. *Organized by the Centre of Excellence in Accounting and Reporting for Co-operatives and the Co-operative Management Education*. **May 11th - 13th, 2017. Saint Marys University, Halifax, Nouvelle-Écosse, Canada**. *(RECALL)*

→ ***Comment former à l'économie sociale et solidaire? Engagement, citoyenneté, développement.*** *Forum International de l'ESS du Réseau Inter-Universitaire de l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire (RIUESS), le Réseau Développement durable et Lien social (2DLiS) et le Réseau Marocain de l'Economie sociale et solidaire (REMESS). Ce Forum est co-organisé par l'Université Cadi Ayyad de Marrakech (Maroc) et l'Université de Haute-Alsace*. 22 au 24 mai 2017. Marrakech, Maroc. *(Rappel)*

→ ***Économie sociale et économie politique : regards croisés sur l'histoire et sur les enjeux contemporains***. *Les XXXVIIèmes journées de l'AÉS (Association d'Économie Sociale) organisés par le Laboratoire d'économie dionysien.* **7 et 8 septembre 2017. Université Paris 8, St-Denis, France**. *(Rappel)*

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